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THE

CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, (CATHCART, MeMILLAN & MORTON,

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RUSSIAN OVERLAND TELEGRAPH TO EUROPE.

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Since Balbon first stared at the silent expanse of the Pacific from a mountain peak in Darien, and carried back to the civilized world an account of its existence, no circumstance in the history of that ocean has occurred at all commensurate in importance with the laying of the submarine cable under it, to connect, though not perhaps for the first time, the continents of America and Asia. This last link of those fetters with which the intelligence and energy of man has enabled him to circle the entire globe around, will be completed within a now comparatively brief period of time. On the 12th ult. the barque Golden Rule, the flagship of the Russian Telegraph expedition, and the steamer G. S. Wright, with Col. Buckley, commander of the expedition, his staff, and a number of employees, sailed for the Gulf of Anadir and the shores of Behring's Straits. It is not proposed to submerge the cable at the Straits, because a strong current exists there which runs from south to north into the Polar Sea, and this might endanger the safety of the wire. The Gulf of Anadir has accordingly been selected for this purpose, and the expedition will proceed at once to the preliminary work of sounding the Gulf, and afterwards of laying down the submarine portion of the cable.

Commencing at New Westminster, a town in British America, just north of the United States boundary line, and lying on the banks of Frazer's River, the telegraph line will extend northwestward along the Pacific coast to the Russian possessions, which begin at Simpson River, and thence, by way of New Archangel, to Norton's Sound, which is opposite the Gulf of Anadir, and is situated in about the sixty-fifth degree of north latitude. It will thence be conducted to Behring's Island, which lies midway between Norton's Sound and the Gulf of Anadir, and is the place where the intrepid Behrino was wrecked, and where he died. From thence it will reach the continent of Asia, spanning the sea at a point where it is only four hundred miles wide, by two submersions of less than two hundred miles each. Thence coasting the eastward shore of Asia, southward to a warmer zone, crossing the sea of Okhotsk to the mouth of the Amoor River, the line will make its way through the Russian possessions in Asia, across the entire continent, a distance of over four thousand miles, to connect with the Russian system of telegraph posts which conduct to St. Petersburg in Europe. It will thus be secure from the interruptions which might occur were it to pass through the possessions of any of the semi-barbaric nations which populate the southern portion of Asia.

What ver may be the ultimate fate of the Atlantic cable, there can be no doubt of the vast utility and importance of this overland enterprise. Not only will instantaneous communication, which already exists from here to the Pacific, be continued to within a comparatively short distance of the Japan Islands, but that great desideratum of the pan Islands, but that great desideratum of the commercial world, telegraphic communication between Europe and America, will be secured beyond peradventure. Storms may rack the shore ends of the Atlantic cable, ships anchors may pull it up, kinks may untwist it, its electrical condition may be impaired beyond remedy, or its continuity destroyed by some unforeseen obstacle. No matter: the land line across Asia will remain, and to the working of this, as experience has proved, no more irreparable interruptions can happen than every day befall those lines which are in constant use all over the whole civilized world.

It should be a source of no genuine regret that neither of these great enterprises can ever be wholly American, since neither the sea to the eastward nor the land to the westward form a portion of the empire of the United States. Let it suffice for our national glory that the inceptors and practical engineers of both lines are Americans, that the mode of working them was an American invention, nav, even that the identity of lightning and electricity, that great discovery which was the necessary precursor of electric telegraphy, was the conception of an American mind. The results of our free institutions, of our system of common school education, of that restless desire for discovery, and of that quick intuition which accepts innovation where innovation is beneficial-all of which are peculiarly American-are illustrated in these great enterprises, in a way which cannot but be sufficiently gratifying to our national pride.

To a people accustomed as we are to the use of the telegraph wire, it is scarcely necessary to point out the immense advantages of this line of communication with Europe. To embrace all its wondrons results within a single phase, it will be as though the entire civilized world were removed en masse to our doors, and as though we were removed to theirs. Cargoes will no longer be shipped to losing markets: crops which, when raised, bear no profit, will no longer be grown; manufactures, doomed to moulder away on shop-shelves, will no longer be wrought, or, if wrought and unsaleable, will quickly learn their way to more profitable marte; merchants will require no longer to be millionaires, nor will commercial prescience be demanded for a period long enough to embrace two voyages, for it will be narrowed down to one. For instance, if the Triceto correspondent of a New York house advises the latter that flour is in desound at the former place, and recommends a cargo to be shipped there, it now takes, even with the aid of the telegraph in Europe, two weeks for the intelligence to reach its destination. If a ship is injustice being done us by those for whose malice,

voyage, and the vessel arrives at Triesteten weeks after the advices were first sent.

The market for flour, meantime, may have considerably fallen, and the shipment may have to be sold at a loss. Ten weeks of commercial forcthought, and the pecuniary ability to sustain its consequences, be they what they may, are thus required, and this involves so much experience, and so much capital, that the larger operations of commerce are virtually monopolized by a comparatively small class of persons. Telegraphic communication with Europe would narrow the time down to two months, and probably by thus lessoning the risk of bad adventure would enable the shipper to afford the employment of steam vessels, which again would reduce it down to three weeks. The market chances of three weeks ahead would only, therefore, have to be considered, and the class of persons who possess intelligence and experience enough to calculate such chances with a fair degree of certainty, and who can command capital enough to await the result of a three week's adventure, being so much larger than the class who now have almost entire control of the great commercial avenues of the world, commerce will find its way into not only more numerous but

more enterprising hands. The results of this important change readily suggest themselves. Instead of being monopolized, as it necessarily is now, by a few of the largest capitalists who, being personally unable to superintend their own vast operations, have to employ others, the expense of whose services and the risk they cause to their principals, have to be borne by the consumers of the products shipped by them, commerce will thenceforth be conducted by men of smaller means, and men who can devote their personal superintendence to the business. Instead of revolving around the little islands which form the British Empire because capital accumulated in few hands there, it will be conducted by American merchants, whose individual capitals, though smaller than those of their British cousins, are largely compensated for by their individual enterprise and intelligence. Instead of being the heirloom of a few rich families in Europe, it will be within the reach of all those millions who now are driven for want of the necessary capital to the hard work and drudgery of the world. It will throw open the trade of Europe almost as much to common competition as is now the trade of the United States, where a man may commence business as a merchant with scarcely any capital at all. In a word, it will be as though the entire civilized world were removed en masse to our very doors, and as

though we were removed to theirs. With Asia it will be the same. The trade of Japan, than which nothing more lucrative can be instanced, and the vast commerce which enterprise and capital will open with China, must find its way into our hands through the great port of San Francisco. And branching collaterally from the route of the telegraph wire to all parts of interior Asia, the time would appear to be not far distant when the great currents of trade instead of converging in Europe, will revolve in an area, of which the State of California will form the

To promote the success of this great enterprise by every means in our power, and to facilitate the accomplishment of the grand changes which it is destined to produce in commercial and social affairs, should now be a paramount object to all Americans. We should never forget our mission as a nation-that of not only affording a sanctuary to the oppressed, but a free field of competition to the industrious-and every enterprise whose direct or collateral effects point to those noble ends, should secure the unqualified approval and encouragement of our people.

From Alabama.

ern Confederacy they felt themselves completely humiliated and subjugated, and were loud in their calls on the National Government and officers for mercy, but magnanimous treatment appears to have spoiled them, and they are again becoming have spoiled them, and they are again becoming as overbearing and as imperious in their demands as ever. Now, instead of being contented with their privileges, they haughtily claim their rights. Their hatred of the National Government is still as intense as ever, and they are determined to con-trol their State in the old secession and rebel in-terest. Their new Governor Mr. Parsons cally

trol their State in the old secession and rebel in-terest. Their new Governor, Mr. Parsons, only about a week before his appointment, in a speech at Huntsville, contended that the negroes are not free, as the Emancipation Proclamation was only a military measure, and the constitutional amend-ment had not been ratified by the necessary num-ber of States, and, in his opinion, would not be. These sentiments were received with immense ap-plause by the poonle. plause by the people.

2 he foregoing is a fair sample of what is generally written by Northern correspondents from the South. The credibility of this witness, upon the fact of the disposition of our people toward the General Government, may well be questioned, when a falsehood so manifest is perpetrated in the same connection on Governor Parsons. It is preposterous that Governor Parsons should have taken any such position as that alleged in his Huntsville speech, in the face of the recorded fact that he announced the freedom of the slaves in his proclamation, on entering upon the duties of his office-a position he has uniformly taken in his speeches and conversations in South Alabama, where the slaveholding interest was much larger and, as might reasonably be supposed, had more influence than in North Alabama. We say, therefore, that this portion of the correspondent's statement being so manifestly false, is a good reason why the whole story should be discarded as unworthy of belief. It is our misfortune, however, in the present state of affairs, to be misrepresented and misunderstood by those with whom it is our wish to live on terms of equality and amity. Unfortunately for us, Northern newspapers circulate largely among Northern people, and, being far away from us, naturally have a tendency to reflect the views of those who know least about us or our affairs. But we will not despair yet of having our position and claims fairly presented to the great popular tribunals of the North. There are some able presses in that section devoted to the dissemination of truth, and as our railroad lines shall be re-established, so as to admit of more general intercourse North and South, a more enlightened, liberal and magnanimous spirit may be expected to pervade the land. For the present let us be content to do our duty, and suffer with manly patience and fortitude the then dispatched to Trieste with the flour so de- cupidity or ignorance, we are not responsible on manded, two months more are consumed on the Montgomery Advertiser, 18th.

South Carolina Society.

We continue, from our issue of yesterday, a short history of this Association, taken from their publi-

On the 24th of July, 1804, the Society held the On the 24th of Jaly, 1804, the Society held the first meeting under their own roof—the hall in Meeting, between Broad and Tradd-streets. This removal, with the extension of the School, induced them to revise their rules, which were confirmed on the 6th December, 1808, and published as the

Meeting, between Proad and Tradd-streets. This removal, with the extension of the School, induced them to revise their rules, which were confirmed on the 6th December, 1808, and published as the seventh edition.

In December, 1811, public schools were established by the Legislature of South Carolina, to which every citizen of the State is entitled to send his children, free of expense. This philanthropic system rendered it no longer necessary for the South-Carolina Society to continue their free school, on which they had annually expended more than \$2000. It was therefore resolved, on the 15th of November, 1825, that their free school should cease to exist on their ensuing anniversary, in March, 1826. As this school had been founded with the immediate design of educating the children of indigent members, a committee was instructed, pursuant to this prominent feature in its original formation, to digest a plan for the endownent of a male and female academy, wherein should be combined, with the usual studies of an English education, the more extended advantages of classical literature. That the children of needy parents, or of widowed pensioners, should be educated at the cost of the charity; whilst those of contributing members, or who had been such at their decease, should be instructed at the expense of their respective parents or guardians, but at reduced rates of tuition. Whilst a system of by-laws on these prescribed outlines was maturing, it became a question whether the free school could be abolished without an infringement of the charter; and whether, also, the charity fund could be applied to the exclusive and indiscriminate advantage of their corporate community. It was the concurrent opinion of the Attorney-General and the Solicitor of the Society, thus legally advised, sought for an enlargement of their charter, which they obtained on the 20th December, 1826, whereby they are empowered to erect such seminaries of learning as they shall see fit, and to appropriate for their support any moneys which ma

The two academics were thus opened with very flattering prospects, and with a number of scholars in each, fully equal to the expectations of their projectors and patrons. During thirteen or fourteen years of their continuance, the Society were gratified to see the children of their unfortunate members sitting side by side with their own children, and receiving the same instruction from the same instructors, without the smallest feeling of obligation or inequality in the breasts of any of the parties.

the parties.

Although these were free schools to some, they Although these were free schools to some, they really were Society schools to all; and as many intimacies and attachments were formed between the children of the necessitous and of those who were not such, as had previously existed between their parents, while in social intercourse, they contributed alike to the same fund, for diffusing education and charity. From the concurrence of various causes, these academies, after some years, declined in the number of scholars, and became expensive. By a vote of the Society, in December, 1839, the male academy was closed, and the female academy in March, 1841. But instruction to the children of unfortunate members was not discontinued with these schools. The males were all educated at the High School of the city, and the females, with the approbation of their mothers, in some of the most respectable schools in the State—both being under the care of the Committee of Charity. In November, 1842, there were twelve girls and seven boys educated by the Society, at a cost of seven hundred and sixty dollars per annum; the number of families receiving aid, also, from the Society, was thirty-seven, and the sum num; the number of families receiving aid, also, from the Society, was thirty-seven, and the sum paid to them was seven thousand and forty dollars, which, with the schooling, amounted to seven thousand eight hundred dollars, and this has in some years exceeded eight thousand dollars.

Farm Work for September.

Turnips should be sown during this month, at all favorable seasons, and it would be advisable to put in a large crop for stock feeding in winter. It is, generally, best to sow just before a rain, or when the ground is dry-covering the seed lightly and pressing the earth upon it with a roller or plank We almost invariably sow too much seed, and cover too deep: but whenever, from any cause, we fail to get a good and satisfactory "stand," the seedsman (or vendor of seed) has to "suffer." It is not necessary to drop a continuous line of turnip-seed in the drill, especially when the more valuable varieties are so rare and difficult to procure. Two or three seeds, dropped every four (4) inches in the drill, will give you a good "stand," and save a great deal of seed and thinning out.

Cotton should be picked as fast as it rip as, and carefully stored away for ginning. Every lock of lint should be saved now, as the "great staple" must be scarce and dear for a long time to come and it should be the ambition of all planters to send their crops to market in the best possible condition. Choice and valuable varieties of cotton seed must also be selected and carefully saved, so that we may be ready to go on successfully in the culture of this indispensable crop hereafter. Let all who have superior Cotton seed, either Sea Island or Upland, advertise it widely, in time for the next crop.

Cow Peas must be gathered and stored away in dry place-giving particular attention to the saving of choice sorts for the next year's seed. Pea-vine hay should also be made, and stacked away, as heretofore directed. Corn in the drill. Millet and other summer forage crops, may now be cut, cured and preserved for future use. Grass. such as "Crowfoot," "Crab" (or "Crop"), etc., must be cut when in full bloom, and cured with as little exposure to the sun as possible. The old negro style of waiting till "first frost," and then pulling up a lot of dead, dry, sapless grass, and calling that "hay," must be stopped. It is not in accordance with the "progress of the age." (We shall give our readers a special chapter on "soiling" cattle, and the culture of grasses and forage plants hereafter, as it is absolutely necessary that a new and improved system should be introduced. Southern Cultivator."

The grave-diggers in France are striking.

A Strange Story. REMARKABLE ADVENTURES OF AN OUTCAST HERRESS-HER PORTUNE AND HER MISFORTUNE.

[From the Chicago Times, August 2.1]

Many pears go a young Gernan couple embarish of from their native shores, to try their fortunes in the new world. An emigrant ship landed them in the World of the property of the control of the control

the owner of two houses in this city, which together realize a sum yearly amply sufficient for
the support of both brother and sister, besides
which they are entitled to about \$5000, which was
willed to them by their mother. Her guardian
lives on Michigan avenue, and is in circumstances
which should have placed him far above any action
so low and base as to defraud the poor orphan of
her pittance. He has been summoned to account
for thd disposition made by him of the property of
these children. Meanwhile the girl is in good
hands. She is at present remaining with a kind
lady in the west division, who has offered her a
place with herself until a comfortable home shall
have been provided for. The girl is at liberty to
choose a guardian for herself, and once more restored to those comforts which have so long been
denied her, it is hoped that her life will hereafter denied her, it is hoped that her life will hereafter

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SUB-DISTRICT,
MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON,
Charleston, S. C., August 21, 1865.

[SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 116.] IV. MR. J. P. ROGERS IS HEREBY APPOINTED MARINE SURVEYOR FOR THE PORT OF CHARLES

TON.

Commanding Post. GEO. S. BURGER.

First Lieutenant 54th New York V. Vols., August 22 3 A. A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SUB-DISTRICT, MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 20, 1865.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 72.] I. CAPT. CHARLES G. CHIPMAN, 54TH MASSA-CHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS, is hereby relieved from the duties as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Post and First Sub-District of the Military District of

Charleston, and will rejoin his Regiment, which is to muster out. II. First Lieutenant G. S. BURGER, 54th New York Volunteers, having been assigned to duty at this Post by order from District Headquarters, is hereby announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Post and First Sub-District, and will be obeyed and respected ac-

Brevet Brigadier-General. Commanding Post and First Sub-District. Official: G. S. Bunger, First Lieutenant 54th New York Volunteers and A. A. A. Gen. 3 August 22

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SUB-DISTRICT, MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 17, 1865.

I. CAPTAIN W. W. STEPHENSON, 165th N. Y. VOLS. announced as Post Treasurer. Captain ROBERT R. NEWKLL, 54th Mass. Vols., will turn over to Captain STEPHENSON all funds and reords pertaining to the Post Treasurer's Office, taking

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General W. T. BENNETT, Commanding First Sub-District. CHARLES G. CHIPMAN,

his receipts for the same.

Captain 54th Massachusette Volunteers, A. A. A. G. August 21 The and a model to a lead and

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS

ALHAMBRA.

Bir The GRANADA will leave on Saturday, the 2d August 21

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP



QUAKER CITY,

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE FIRST CLASS UNITED STATES MAIL. STEAMSHIPS

> CUMBERLAND MONEKA.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP



CUMBERLAND

WILL LEAVE ACCOMMODATION WHARF ON Natural Angust 26th.

For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodations, apply to ARCHIBALD GETTY & CO.,

Nos. 126 and 128 Meeting-street.

Mark Commander, will leave Thursday, August 31.

August 23

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE HRITISH
Earque IRMA, Capt. John Cummins, will receive Freight on the 24th instant for the above
port, and sall with dispatch. For engagements
apply to
WILLIS & CHISOLM, Mills House. apply to August 23

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE AI BR. Sark EXCHANGE is now receiving Freight at South Atlantic Wharf, and will leave with dispatch. For Freight apply to WILLIS & CHISOLM, Mills House.

FOR BOSTON.—THE SCHOONER
FRANKLIN will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight apply to
GEO. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 145 Meeting-street.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—THE LINE:
Schooner J. W. LINDSAY, Capt. Boyce, will sail
with dispatch. For Freight apply to
August 21 3 No. 20 Cumberland-street. August 21

HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HILTON HEAD, S. C., August 15, 1865.

GENERAL CRDERS, No. 18.] I. THE PROVISIONS OF THE FOLLOWING CIRCU-LAR will be strictly enforced throughout this Depart-

ment. Officers of the Inspector-General's Department will take cognizance of it in their inspections: BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND
ABANDONED LANDS WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, June 20, 1865 [CIRCULAR, No. 8.]

ing rations to the persons above mentioned:

I. The following ration, being substantially that estabtished in General Orders No. 30, War Department, 1864, for issue by the Subsistence Department, to adult refusees and to sdult freedmen, when they are not employed by the Government, and who may have no means of subsisting themselves, is republished for the information of officers of the Subsistence Department who are issu-

Pork or bacen......10 oz. Flour or soft bread.....16 oz. Hard bread......12 oz.
 star
 8 cz.

 Soap
 2 lbs.

 Salt
 2 lbs.

 Pepper
 2 oz.
 By order of Brevet Brigadier-General W. T. BENNETT,

(in lieu of fresh beef.) (twice a week.) (in lieu of flour or soft (five times a week.)

(to 100 rations.)

Women and children, in addition to the foregoing ration, are allowed roasted Rue Coffee at the rate of ten (10) pounds, or tea at the rate of fifteen (15) ounces to every one hundred rations. Children under fourteen (14) years of age are allowed half rations.

II. Issues of provisions to the classes of persons above described will be made on ration returns for short periods of time, not exceeding seven days, signed by a commissioned officer, and approved by the commanding officer of the post or station, and, when practicable, by the Assistant Commissioner or one of his agents for the State or District in which the issues are made.

At the end of the month these original ration returns will be entered on a separate abstract, compared, certified to, etc., as is described for issues to troops in paragraph 23, Subsistence Regulations of June 8, 1863. No. subsistence stores will be turned over in bulk to any Assistant Commissioner or Agent whatever to be by him

III. In many cases the classes of persons above n are nearly able to subsist themselves; in which event, only such parts and proportions of the ration as are actually needed will be issued.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General, Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, etc. Approved : A. B. EATON, Commissary-General of Sub-

II. All "abandoned" houses and lands now in the posession of the Military Authorities, throughout the State of South Carolins, that are not required for Military use. vill be at once turned over to such agents of the Bureau authority, from Brevet Major-General B. SAXTON, to re-ceive them.

By command of Major-General Q. A. GILLMOREP W. L. M. BURGER,

Assistant Adjutant-Geheral Official : T. D. HODGES, Captain 35th U. S. C. T., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. 3 August 22